

















## Daily State Journal.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.



The News.

Our columns are full of the most intensely exciting news from the seat of war. The details will speak for themselves. After a successful advance as far as Bull Run and the repulse of the enemy from their positions at that point, and just as our troops were throwing pontoons over the streams, a panic, from some cause or other, seized some teams who were in the advance, and spread rapidly among the troops, who commenced a precipitate retreat, demoralizing the whole army, and never stopping till they reached the camps near Washington. The news is most painful. The loss on our side almost exceeds computation.

## Important from the Seat of War.

The following special dispatch was received last evening:

Centerville, July 22.—Our troops, after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat back to Washington. The retreat was in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss estimated at 2,500 to 3,000. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

## The Disgrace at Bull Run.

The news received yesterday afternoon of the precipitate retreat of our army under Gen. McDowell from Bull Run back to their entrenchments, fell with stunning effect upon our citizens. Our previous advances had been of so satisfactory character that such a repulse was the last thing they were looking for. The fact that McDowell's army had just succeeded in storming three batteries of the enemy and driving them back two miles towards the Junction, that we had also finally outflanked them, and the further report that Col. Alexander was then busily engaged in throwing his pontoons over the river for a last charge upon them, had prepared us to anticipate a successful issue of the engagement. Indeed our dispatches gave assurances of as much. The news, coming immediately upon the heels of all this, that our "grand army" were retreating in confusion and disorder back to Washington struck upon us like a clap of thunder. The full extent of the disaster which has thus befallen our arms is not at the time we write definitely ascertained. We are in hopes the telegraph has exaggerated the facts. It is almost incredible that an army of fifty thousand of the flower of the North could be so carried away by panic as to retreat in confusion to the distance of twenty-six miles. But bad as this business now appears, and unfortunate as the morale may be, let no one for a moment suppose that the disaster is either irreparable or disheartening. Indeed, we are not so certain but that it may in some measure be of service to our troops. The men composing our army are not of the kind of stuff to be demoralized by any such reverse. They are brave men, however a panic may temporarily have seized them. Even the Old Guard of Napoleon—heroes as they were, all of them—knew what it was to be panic stricken; and we venture to say that every soldier that fled in confusion, from Manassas Junction, on Sunday night, is burning to-day to be led back in order to retrieve his disgrace. We hope such an opportunity may as speedily as possible be given them. The hundreds of brave men who have already fallen at Manassas Gap, and the rivers of blood which may yet flow there, are nothing so far as the perpetuity of the Union is concerned, compared with the importance of winning back the prestige and the honor which were lost to us by this disgraceful retreat. That our reverse will speedily be more than repaired; and that treason and disunion will be crushed under the strong heel of the law, no one who will for a moment consider the resources and energies of the Federal Government can for a moment doubt. Instead of being disheartened or discouraged, our army will be only stimulated to further and more vigorous action. Be assured, the disaster at Bull Run will be wiped out.

## Gov. Wise.

At the last accounts Gov. Wise was at the head of seven thousand men, pushing to the eastward up the Guyandotte river; but as General Cox, with a Union column of some eight or nine thousand men, was hot upon his track, we expect soon to hear that Wise's progress as a military chieftain has been ended by his capture or by a crushing defeat.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.—The latest foreign arrival brings the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Browning, an event which occurred on the 28th of June, at Florence. She was born in London in 1809, and was educated with great care in masculine range of studies, and in 1825 there appeared from her pen a volume entitled "An Essay on Mind, with Other Poems." In 1839, she again appeared before the public in a volume entitled "Prometheus Bound, and Other Poems." In 1840 appeared "The Seraphim, and Other Poems." About the time of the publication of this volume, Mrs. Browning's health became impaired by the rupture of a blood vessel, and her state was rendered even more critical by the subsequent death of a much loved brother. For many years her life was that of a confirmed invalid. In the retirement of her sick chamber she sought refreshment in the gravest studies; and from her pen there appeared in *The London Athenaeum*, a series of articles on the Greek Christian Poets. In 1844, the first collected edition of her works was published, and this was soon followed by her introduction to Mr. Browning, whose wife she became in 1846, being then restored to a good degree of health. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Browning have resided for the most part in Florence, where in 1849, a son was born to them, "Casa Guidi Windows" was published in 1851. "Aurora Leigh" her most important work, was published in 1850.—*New York Tribune*.

## ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

## INTERESTING DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

The *Herald's* special correspondent writes from the camp of the First Division of the Grand Army, under Gen. Tyler, that that wing, numbering about sixteen thousand, halted last night within about four and a half miles of Centerville, and bivouacked by brigades for the night in the fields along the road side.

A messenger who left the camp one mile from Centerville at nine o'clock A. M. to-day, reports that the skirmishers had discovered a rebel battery at Centerville, and another at Bull Run. The Union forces were preparing for an assault. They were to be carried to-day, and the way cleared for the attack upon Manassas Junction, a few miles beyond. If these batteries are not more scientifically constructed than those on this side of Fairfax Court House, they will be carried by a flank movement, or an attack in the rear. It is not possible, however, that the rebels will wait for this operation. They have evidently a grand scare upon them, from which they will not easily recover. The fact is established that their force at Fairfax Court House was composed of their crack regiments from South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana. The retreat of these men, without showing fight, will demoralize the whole force at Manassas, and running will be apt to become such an epidemic with them as secession has been.

Col. Stribel, of the First Connecticut skirmishers, captured a straggling rebel baggage wagon, filled with tents, stores, arms, etc., etc., in by-road. A broken down wagon, loaded with flour, was also found on the road. The grounds of two rebel encampments were passed, both of which had apparently been but a short time abandoned. Some tents and picks and shovels, trunks full of effects, barrels of whisky and vinegar, and sides of bacon, were left in the hurried flight of the rebels.

A signal dispatch from General Beauregard to General Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the rebel forces near Germantown, was found by a Connecticut officer. It instructed him to keep a particularly careful lookout on Tuesday evening, thereby showing that some traitors in Washington apprised the rebels of the time of the advance of the grand army. Had it not been for this, large captures of prisoners would doubtless have been made. In the course of last evening a lively exchange of musket shots took place between the Union and rebel pickets.

Among the trophies reserved by your correspondent, in addition to the morning reports of General Bonham's force, and the general orders of General Beauregard, is the sign of "Brigadier General Bonham's office," a sample of the Minie cartridges captured, and a Palmetto button, cut from an officer's uniform coat left on the field. The rebel troops at Fairfax must have missed their directions for the day, since the fresh beef intended for them was found hanging in the slaughter house by some of the New York Seventy-first, and by right of discovery four quarters of it were given to that regiment for their dinner.

Among the general orders, copies of which were found at Brigadier General Bonham's office, was one which revealed the fact that the rebels were on a short allowance of forage. It was dated "Headquarters of Department of Alexandria, Camp Pickens, June 14," and numbered, "General Order No. 15," directing that thereafter only twelve pounds of oats or corn per day should be issued for each horse, and cautioning cavalry officers to be particularly careful in forage expenditures. It was signed by "Thos. Gordon, Acting Assistant Adjutant General," by order of Brigadier General Beauregard, addressed to "General M. L. Bonham," and countersigned by "W. C. Morayne, Acting Assistant Adjutant General," and addressed, lastly, to "Col. Ewell, commanding cavalry Fairfax Court House."

Messrs. Nixon and Frank, members of the House, who entered Fairfax Court House yesterday with Gen. McDowell's division, report that the Union men near that place had been in the woods for days to avoid being impressed into the rebel army. Farmers residing out for a few miles were extravagant in their expressions of joy at the arrival of our troops, and being again free to speak their Union sentiments. Some had run the rebel pickets and reached Gen. Tyler's division.

The rebel flag left lying at Fairfax Court House was taken down by Corporal McLellan, of the 2d Rhode Island regiment.

Major Ballou of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, which was acting as skirmishers, was the first to mount the ramparts of Gen. Bonham's entrenched camp.

While standing upon the steps of one of the taverns at Fairfax Court House, after the entrance of the Union troops into the village, we overheard the men and women collected upon the porch commenting upon the different appearance of the troops that had just left and those which were then arriving. They expressed the opinion that the Union soldiers were better dressed, more hale and hearty, and more full of spirit, than the defeated South Carolinians, who had recently scamped through the town. Our troops, although exhausted by their hot march, went into the village singing gaily, and shouting their greetings to the Stars and Stripes.

An officer from the sent of war who reached here to-night, brings information that the troops which marched from Fairfax Court House, appeared before Centerville, about 10 o'clock this morning.

They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments and formed a line of battle expecting a conflict.

The scene was represented as grand and imposing. Instead of the smoke of battle which they were earnestly looking, they suddenly saw the national flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line announcing that the enemy had fled.

Soon the bano played the Star Spangled Banner amid the cheering voices of the Union troops. It is said that there were 7,000 or 8,000 rebels at Centerville, but the number is probably much exaggerated. They took their cannon with them in their flight.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, states that Germantown has not been destroyed; though a house or two has been burned.

It is stated on the authority of several officers that the news of General McClellan's victory has become generally known at Manassas Junction.

The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL McDOWELL TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[The following dispatch was received this afternoon.]

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 18.

To Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington:

The First Division, under General Tyler, is between Germantown and Centerville.

The Second (Hunter's) is at this place, just about to move forward to Centerville.

The Fifth (Miles') is at the crossing of the Road with the road from this to Fairfax Station, and is ordered forward to Centerville by the old Braddock road. Barry's battery has joined it.

One of Col. Heintzelmann's brigades (Wilcox's) is at Fairfax station. Col. Heintzelmann, he has not reported to me since we have been here, and I have not been able to communicate with him. I think they are at Sangster's station. The fourteen wounded yesterday belonged to Col. Miles' division, who had some slight skirmishing in reaching his position.

Each column encountered about the same obstructions—trees felled across the road—but the axmen cleared them out in a few moments. There were extensive breastworks thrown up at this place, and some of them with embrasures filled with sand bags. Extensive breastworks were also thrown up at the Fairfax railroad station, and the road leading to Sangster's.

A great deal of work had been done by them and the number and size of their camps show that they have been here in great force.

Their retreat, therefore, must have been a damaging effect upon them. They left in such haste that they did not draw in their pickets, who came into one of our camps, thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own.

The obstructions to the railroad in the vicinity of the station, including the deep cut filled in with earth, etc., can be cleared out in a few hours. The telegraph poles are up with the wires on them. I hope to have railroad and telegraphic communication in a very short time.

Much flour, some arms, forage, tents, camp equipment, etc., were abandoned.

I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however, was soon checked. It distressed us all greatly. I go to Centerville in a few moments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVING McDOWELL,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Numerous trophies were brought to Washington this afternoon, including the Commissary's tent of the Third South Carolina regiment, guns, books, coats, hats and palmetto buttons, the latter as appeared from a stamp, manufactured in New York.

All the masked batteries so much talked of, and which rendered the leaders of our forces extremely careful in the forward movement, turned out to be nothing more than infantry breastworks of the meanest style of construction.

THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN.

By private dispatches received to-night from Bull Run, three miles beyond Centerville, I learn that Gen. Tyler's division met with sharp opposition from the rebels at about noon to-day.

It appears that the South Carolina and Alabama troops, that fled from Fairfax Court House yesterday, fell back upon Bull Run, where they received reinforcements from Manassas Junction. It is stated that they were too strong, with their masked battery, to be overcome by the single advance brigade under General Richardson, the largest portion of which force was engaged in skirmishing.

When my informant left the battle had lasted about two hours, but he had not heard of a single man being killed or wounded on our side. General Richardson's men stood up to the fight bravely, and responded to the secreted rebels as well as they could.

Nothing necessary to storm the place, and not wishing to sacrifice his men unnecessarily, he ordered them to fall back beyond the reach of the enemy's shot, which was executed in admirable order, and await reinforcements.

My informant being a civilian, without arms, was ordered with others to the extreme rear, consequently he left the scene of action, meeting in about half an hour the reinforcements advancing. He has no doubt that the battery was subsequently taken, as our forces were sufficient, and my informant afterwards heard firing.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-night from Springfield, says that heavy cannoning was heard there at about five o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of Bull Run. The guns heard were probably some of General McDowell's thirty-two pounders, belonging to the siege train.

From the Left Wing of the Army.

The *Herald's* correspondent detailed to the left wing of the advancing column, in Colonel Miles' division, reports as follows:

ONE MILE EAST OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 17-22, A. M.

Our division, Colonel Miles' commanding, made six o'clock this morning. From Alexandria, Companies A, B, G and K, of the Eighth New York regiment, Lieut. Col. W. H. Young commanding, composed the advance guard. They met the fifth Alabama regiment of rebels three miles from Fairfax, when the rebels opened fire, wounding four men—Lieut. Groat, H. McKinley, and John Allen—the latter mortally. He was shot through the left arm and side; and another private was slightly wounded, name unknown. It is ascertained that between twenty and thirty rebels were killed. All the officers of the brigade were killed, and Col. Young was cool and very brave.

The entire road was blocked with trees. Our pioneers worked very hard.

A company of cavalry, shortly after one P. M., came from Gen. McDowell, notifying us that Fairfax was taken.

We were fired upon by our own skirmishers, and three men slightly wounded.

We now occupy the camp of the Fifth Alabama Regiment, Col. R. Rhodes, who scamped off, leaving camp utensils, blankets, etc. The road was strewn with blankets, and we found about one hundred guns.

The masked batteries were on the road, and if they had made a stand three miles from here, where two formidable batteries were erected, they could have killed one-half of our division. The enemy had four howitzers.

Lieut. Colonel Young's men received about fifteen volleys.

Col. Heintzelmann came up on the left, with the Fire Zouaves, and captured a battery of four guns and a rebel flag. A few additional batteries have been sent to reinforce us.

FAIRFAX STATION.

ON LINE OF ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, EIGHTEEN MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA, July 17, 1861.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march and owing to the heavy guns which we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat during to-day, and barely escaped by the old Fairfax road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax station. Col. Wilcox, who took eleven prisoners, and Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court House.

On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's station, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noon, when Col. Franklin's command branched off on the road to Sangster's to cut off railroad communication, and Col. Wilcox proceeded on the road to Fairfax station.

Col. Heintzelmann in the meantime remained at the corner of Sangster's cross roads, two and a half miles from Fairfax station, with Col. Howard's brigade and Capt. Lowe's cavalry.

About one o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox:

To Col. HEINTZELMANN, Fairfax station:

We have taken Fairfax station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Franklin can intercept them. W. B. is a flag, etc.

The roads towards Sangster's were interrupted by the falling of trees and other obstructions, otherwise Col. Wilcox might have succeeded in making even a more successful, expeditious victory.

Several regiments of rebel troops, are reported to have passed Sangster's station during the day, in retreat before Col. Franklin's column. An Alabama regiment was encountered within two miles of the forks of the road, where we arrived at noon, the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed this afternoon, and there was every evidence of their hasty retreat—quantities of fresh beef, corn, etc., being left behind. Near this camp we found that they had made an attempt at infantry breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proved the weakness of the enemy in this art of war.

A messenger from Colonel Wilcox brings information that after taking Fairfax station he proceeded towards the Court House, and when within a mile of that place he found that Colonel Burnside's brigade had taken possession of the enemy having in all instances retreated without show of fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

On Tuesday afternoon the lives of march were taken, the corps d'armee under the command of Col. Heintzelmann, of the Seventeenth infantry, comprising the brigades of Colonels Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. The troops proceeded without any difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Public roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked at Pohick creek over night.

The scene was a most romantic one, the camp fires burning on either side of the hill that surrounded the creek.

At three o'clock the next morning the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was reformed. The troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order:

First Brigade, under Colonel Franklin, in the advance.

Second Brigade, under Colonel Wilcox, as the center of the column.

Third Brigade, Colonel Howard, of Maine, commanding.

THE ADVANCE BRIGADE—REBELS CAPTURED.

The First German brigade took possession of Hunting Creek on the 18th inst., and encamped there merely temporarily, preparatory to a forward movement. The brigade consists of the Eighth, Twenty-ninth and Garibaldi regiments of New York, and Col. Einstein's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. Maj. Gen. Miles is the commander of the division.

Capt. Schwartz's company, of the Garibaldi Guard, was on picket duty this morning, when the first outpost challenged a number of men, who were armed with shot guns and one rifle. The alarm signal was given, and the strangers commanded to surrender, which they did at discretion. It was found that the eleven men belonged to a militia company in Ocequan, Prince William county, Virginia, and were ordered to march against the Northern abolitionists, and to hold themselves in readiness to march on Tuesday night.

The men thus captured are apparently very intelligent, and announce themselves as uncompromising Union men. They say that they escaped on account of persecution, and are happy to be in the hands of Union men. They also report that at their village, which is near Fairfax Court House, there are two companies of cavalry stationed. These are Albemarle cavalry; Capt. Davis, numbering 100 men, and the Prince William cavalry, of about the same number. Their names are as follows: Henry F. Doty, Thos. Reeves, Luther B. Swan, Chapman Carr, Jas. M. Petit, Edwin Moore, J. W. Davis, Wm. H. Davis, Wm. Connor, Jno. T. Wiley and Jno. T. Doll. They all say they can be identified at Washington, and are desirous of fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

Brigadier General Blenker is at present making observations from the map preparatory to the forward movement, which will be towards Manassas Junction.

General Order Against Pillaging.

The following excellent general order from Gen. McDowell, which ought to be impressed upon the mind and memory of every soldier of the national army, has been read to the army and received with acclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.]

It is with the deepest mortification the General commanding finds it necessary to reiterate his orders for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants of the district occupied by the troops under his command. Hardly had we arrived at this place, when, to the horror of every right-minded person, several houses were broken open, and others were in flames, by the act of some of those who, it has been the boast of the loyal, came here to protect the oppressed and free the country from the domination of a hated party. The property of this nature is at the mercy of the troops who, we rightly say, are the most intelligent, best educated, and most law-abiding of any that were ever under arms. But do not therefore the acts of yesterday cast the deeper stain upon them? It has been claimed by some that their particular corps were not engaged in these acts. This is of but little moment; since the individuals are not found out, we are all alike disgraced. Commanders of regiments will select a commissioned officer as a provost marshal, and ten men as a police force under him, whose special and sole duty it shall be to preserve the property from depredations, and to arrest all wrongdoers of whatever regiment or corps they may be. Any one found committing the slightest depredation, killing pigs or poultry, or trespassing on the property of the inhabitants, will be reported to headquarters, and the least that will be done to them will be to send them to the Alexandria jail. It is again ordered that no one shall arrest or attempt to arrest any citizen not in arms at the time, or search or attempt to search any house, or even to enter the same without permission. The troops must behave themselves with as much forbearance and propriety as if they were at their own homes. They are here to fight the enemies of the country, not to judge and punish the unarmed and defenseless, however guilty they may be. When necessary, that will be done by the proper person.

By command of General McDowell.

Jas. B. Fay, Asst. Adjutant General.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Gen. Pope's Proclamation.

In another column will be found the Proclamation of Brigadier-General Pope, dated St. Charles, which place is to be his headquarters. Its brevity and directness are admirable. There is no mistaking the spirit and intention of its author. Rebels will take notice of the concluding paragraph—"they will be dealt with in the most summary manner without awaiting civil process." That's the talk. Gen. Pope is a soldier by education, has won distinction in the army, and means what he says. His command, we are authorized to state, will amount to seven thousand men, who will be so posted that Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, and all points in Northern Missouri, will be within easy striking distance at all times.

In that portion of the State lying north of the Missouri river, with the exception of a few counties, the spirit of devils is rampant among the rebels, and unless it is promptly checked, it will give long and serious trouble. Gen. Pope will find it not only necessary to deal severely with "persons taken in arms," but he must prepare to proceed vigorously against all organizations or bodies of men large or small, whether they have arms or not. The spirit of rebellion must be promptly squelched wherever it takes an organized form.

The situation of St. Charles, as headquarters, is commendable. That place is very convenient to St. Louis and Alton, and affords ready and rapid communication with all the northern part of the State.

Generals in the Confederate States Service.

The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the provisional and regular armies of the Confederate States:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adj. Gen., U. S. A.

2. Jos. E. Johnson, Va., Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

3. Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry, U. S. A.

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

2. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop, La.

BIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. P. G. T. Beauregard, Cap. Engs., U. S. A.

2. Braxton Bragg, La., Capt. Art., U. S. A.

3. M. L. Bonham, S. C., Congressman, S. C.

4. John B. Floyd, Va., U. S. Sec. of War.

5. Ben. McCulloch, Tex., Maj. Texas Rangers.

6. W. H. F. Walker, Ga., Lt. Col. Inf. U. S. A.

7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Gov. Va.

8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria.

9. Bernard E. Bee, S. C., Capt. Inf. U. S. A.

10. N. G. Evans, S. C., Maj. Inf. U. S. A.

11. J. B. Magruder, Va., Maj. Art. U. S. A.

12. Wm. J. Hargis, Ga., Lt. Col. Cav. U. S. A.

13. Benj. Butler, S. C., Maj. Ordnance, U. S. A.

14. Robt. S. Garnett, Va., Maj. Inf. U. S. A.

These have been their appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War office. Gens. Pauntleroy, Winder, Cooke, Ruggles, and Holmes; are in the provisional army of Virginia. Gens. Theophilus H. Holmes, Gwynn, and Gattin, are in the provisional army of North Carolina. Gens. Pillow, and Anderson, have appointments as Major Generals in Tennessee. Major General Greer, commands in Alabama.—*Richmond Whig*, July 12.

## The Latest News.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES WILL BE FOUND ON THE FIRST PAGE.

## MORE ABOUT THE FIGHT.

## THE REGIMENTS IN ACTION.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

## GENERAL PATTERSON ATTACKS THE ENEMY.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Rhode Island battery was captured at the bridge across Bull Run, where their retreat was effected, killing all but six of them.

It is said that the black horse cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreat, when the remainder of the Fire Zouaves turned and fought, killing all but six of them.

The New York regiment lost about half their number. The following regiments were engaged in the fight: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded: Capt. Cook, 11th Penna. Mass.; Capt. Bloom, 22d N. Y.; Col. Wilcox, 1st N. Y.; Capt. Parham, 1st N. Y.; Capt. Hunter, 8th A. S. A.; Col. Corcoran, 6th N. Y.; Col. Clark, 11th Mass.; Capt. Beckwith, of the artillery.

Wounded: Col. Lawrence, of the Massachusetts 5th; Col. Ellis, of the 1st.

Probably the number killed and wounded is magnified by the fact that the



## NEW-YORK DAILY REFORMER.

VOL. I.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

NO. 79.

## JEWELRY.

## Watches! Watches!

WATCHES!  
AT PANIC PRICES.

## WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## A LARGE INVOICE OF

## GOLD &amp; SILVER WATCHES

## AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR

## ORIGINAL COST OF MANUFACTURE

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## GRIST MILLS.

## FLOUR AND FEED

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## CAMPBELL &amp; LAWYER.

## NO. 7 WASHINGTON STREET.

## Great Attraction!

## GOODS AT PANIC PRICES!

## A Reduction of 20 to 26 Per Cent.

## We have just received an EXTENSIVE

## STOCK OF GOODS!

## Bought at the present VERY LOW PRICES,

## WHICH WE WILL SELL

## TO SUIT THE TIMES.

## CLOSE BUYERS

## ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

## We have made

## Extensive Additions

## To all our different Departments, and have the

## VERY LATEST STYLES OF

## DRESS GOODS!

## AT IMPORTATION PRICES.

## Among them are included

## Traveling Goods, of all kinds,

## Poplin de Polignac,

## Brocade Modena,

## Glaze Poplin,

## Striped Mozambique

## PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

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## BLACK SILKS,

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## BLEACHED GOODS at 12 1/2 worth 16c.

## PRINTS from 5 cts. to 11 cents, very cheap.

## SUMMER GOODS.

## CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES,

## DOMESTICS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## We are also in receipt of

## FIFTY PIECES OF

## Carpets,

## OF ALL GRADES &amp; STYLES.

## Our stock in this Department is almost

## ENTIRELY NEW.

## Bought from MANUFACTURERS and at

## PRIVATE SALE, under the recent

## HEAVY DECLINE, and

## will be sold at a

## Very Small Margin

## To all who are in want of Carpets, we would ask

## PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

## Our Stock will not fail to please, not only as to style,

## but also as to price.

## REMEMBER THE PLACE,

## CAMPBELL &amp; LAWYER

## NO. 7

## Washington Street

## WATERTOWN, N. Y.

## 84th

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

## SAVINGS BANK.

## THIS BANK, having been re-organized, is now

## open for business, in the rooms under the Water-

## town Bank &amp; Loan Company, corner of Washington and

## Stone Streets. The following is the present

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## WATERTOWN, March 4, 1861.

## 29th

## New Invention!

## CALL AT SCOTTS, AND SEE COOK'S

## Patent Jump Seat.

## BY this ingenious contrivance, a light, elegant buggy

## will admit of two seats, accommodating four per-

## sons. One seat drops under the other when the two are

## not needed; the remaining seat in use is jumped to the

## centre of the body, and the buggy exhibits no hint of its

## double capacity. All this is done without any break in

## the box, and in a manner so simple that it cannot get out

## of repair. It is acknowledged by all to be far super-

## ior to the slide seat carriage, or any other adjustable

## seat in use. The subscriber has bought the right for this

## country, and invites the public to call at his shop and

## examine carriages to which this invention is attached

## Carriage manufacturers can purchase the right for man-

## ufacturing bodies with this improved seat, upon appli-

## cation to the subscriber. 38th

## H. SCOTTS.

## J. T. &amp; S. A. COOLIDGE

## 1861.

## SUMMER GOODS

## WILL OFFER,

## ON MONDAY, JUNE 3RD,

## A large assortment of

## RICH DRESS GOODS,

## Comprising a full and complete assortment of all the

## New Fabrics, unequalled in

## Novelty, Extent and Cheapness.



**DIED:**

At Meadville, Pa., on the 10th inst., **CORRENTI**, wife of Chas. A. Derrington, and daughter of Thomas H. Comb, formerly of this village.

**ADVENTURES**

—IN—

**Equatorial Africa.**

**EVERY ONE SHOULD READ**

**'Adventures in Equatorial Africa.'**

**BY PAUL DU CHAILLU.**

FOR SALE BY

**LYTLE & HANFORD.**

491r

**SUPREME COURT**—Jefferson County.—*Jacob Olsender appt. vs. Hiram Cornsage, Janette Bogart, Henry Bogart, Margaret Evans, Albert Evans, Adolph Leonard, William Leonard, Eliza Barnes, Ida Barnes, George Evans, Della Evans, Janus Evans, Eunice Gooden and Harrison Persons.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, entered in the County Clerk's office of Jefferson county, on the 19th day of July, 1861, I shall sell the premises and real estate hereinafter described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the law office of E. B. Keene, in the village of Watertown, in said county of Jefferson, on the 7th day of September, 1861, at one o'clock P.M. of that day, to wit:

That that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Alexandria, in the town of Alexandria, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the northeast by a new street running parallel to James Street, and about fifteen rods south-easterly from it; on the northeast by the street running from the school house to the wharf, known as the Carls wharf; on the southeast by a line running to the corner of said second main street and about fifteen rods south-easterly from it; on the west by a line to run at right angles south-easterly from said margin, at a point far enough from said second main street, to leave thereon half an acre, subject to the conditions and stipulations contained in the letters patent whereby the lands were originally granted, and subject to all highways therein. Dated July 26th, 1861.

JACOB OLSENDER, Sheriff of Jeff. Co.

4996+

**CHEAPEST ROUTE.**

**Cape Vincent to the West.**

**\$5 to CHICAGO.**

**\$3 to CLEVELAND and DETROIT.**

**1861.**

**Important to Travelers & Families**

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**MOVING WEST!**

**Northern Transportation Co.'s**

**LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMER CABIN**

**SCREW STEAMERS**

**WILL** run regularly during the present season between

**CAPE VINCENT**

And the various important points on the Western Lakes, leaving Cape Vincent regularly every evening, for

CHICAGO, WAUKEGAN, KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANTOWOC, ST. CATHARINES, PORT HUDON, ST. CLAIR, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO.

Making the trip to Chicago in 6 to 7 days, and to Cleveland and Detroit in 2 to 3 days.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their luggage, teams, stock, &c., and land together without extra charge or transshipment, at their point of destination.

No efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation of this as the best and cheapest route.

These steamers are provided with State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for the accommodation of thirty or forty first-class passengers, and with Second Cabins, with 100 to 150 half an acre, subject to the conditions and stipulations contained in the letters patent whereby the lands were originally granted, and subject to all highways therein. Dated July 26th, 1861.

The following low rates will be charged for transportation and passage:

**Passage**—1st Cabin, including State Room and board, to Cleveland & Detroit, \$7.00; to Toledo, \$13.00; to Chicago, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, \$15.00.

**Passage**—2nd Cabin, without board, to Cleveland & Detroit, \$3.00; to Toledo, \$5.00; to Chicago, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, \$6.00.

**CHILDREN** FROM TWO TO TWELVE, HALF PRICE.

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To Chicago, Waukegan, Milwaukee, Pt. To Cleveland, Washington, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, Toledo and Detroit.

Extra baggage, household goods, (well packed in boxes) stores and wooden ware, per 100 lbs. 75 50

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Furniture, new or old, actual freight, carriages and wagons, (boxed) per 100 lbs. 1 50

Lumber wagons, (double) each, not over 900 lbs. 6 00 75

Lumber wagons, (without bodies), each, not over 900 lbs. 5 00 40

Single wagons and buggies, (not boxed), each, not over 900 lbs. 5 00 40

Double sleighs, each. 5 00 5 00

Single sleighs, each. 4 00 3 00

Horses, team feeding same. 10 00 8 00

Wearings and colls, each. 6 00 5 00

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N. B.—Through Tickets can be purchased via Railroad at this office, to all points west of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Cape Vincent, 1561.

**READ** what the N. Y. Daily Tribune, of July 11th, says of

**MORTON'S GOLD PENS:**

"We happen to know Mr. A. Morton to be not only the best and most extensive manufacturer of Gold Pens, not only in America, but in the world. We use his pens, and can assure our readers of their excellence."

The above Pens can only be had at Fowcomb's Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 2 Washington Place.

**SUGAR, SUGAR, SUGAR!**

**Cheaper than Ever.**

**20 POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!**

**CLEAR THE TRACK!**

**AGAIN!**

FOR the most desirable, extensive and CHEAPEST stock of SUGARS ever offered in this market: **Patent Lard, Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, White and Yellow Coffee,** from 1c to 5c.

**Muscovado and P. Rico,** from 5c to 6 1/2c.

**SUGARS** from 25c to 1c per Gallon.

**MOLASSES,** from 25c to 45c per Gallon.

**GREEN, BLACK and JAPAN TEAS,** from 5c to 10c.

Some choice OOLONG, VERY CHEAP.

Ready Pay and Small Profits, is our motto. Our friends and patrons are invited to call on us, at his sign of the

**GOOD SAMARITAN,**

Under the Baptist Church. D. W. RICKERSON. 49ad10w

**J. BUTLER,**  
Dealer in

**CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.**

Chronometer, Duplex, Repeating, Lever, Lepide, and all kinds of fine Watches

**Repaired in the Neatest Manner and Warranted.**

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**TAILOR WANTED.**

WANTED A good TAILOR, to do custom cutting, and for general manufacturing; also take charge of work in shop. Note that a first-rate cutter is not wanted. Note that a first-rate cutter is not wanted. Note that a first-rate cutter is not wanted.



## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

### A Great Battle at Bull's Run.

### THE UNION FORCES RETREAT AFTER VIRTUALLY GAIN- ING THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The orders to move yesterday at 6 o'clock, were countermanded until this morning, our troops meantime cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning.

Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, and silenced their batteries, and drove the secessionists to the Junction.

The city is wild with joy. Firing was heard in the city to-day at 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the reverberation of cannon was still heard.

A gentleman who arrived to-night says at 3 o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the 1st sending their baggage back to camp.

The city is full of exaggerated rumors. It is difficult to tell what is reliable.

Cannonading re-commenced at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and ceased at 5, probably occasioned by attempts of our troops to carry some rebel batteries between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Official dispatches state that we have taken three batteries in the form of a crescent, numbering nineteen guns.

It is known that Manassas Junction was supplied with water by a canal from Bull's Run. This of course will now be cut off, leaving the rebels without water for their cavalry.

Very few reliable details have yet reached us. That a very brilliant victory has been achieved by our troops, there is no doubt.

Many encomiums are bestowed upon the Fire Zouaves, and the 69th regiment.

It is reported that the former met the Louisiana Zouaves, routed them and captured their colors—that the men of the 69th stripped to the skin, except pants, pitched into the fight, regardless of fatigue or danger.

LATER—Gen. McDowell telegraphs that the enemy are completely routed from Bull's Run, and retreating towards Manassas, leaving their batteries in possession of the Union forces.

Fighting commenced at three o'clock this a. m., and continued most desperately till after two this p. m.

The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead in the field.

The loss of life on both sides is frightful. Our troops behaved most gallantly, and our guns were very effective.

The whole force on both sides is said to have been engaged.

Gen. Johnson having joined the rebels, as previously stated, making Gen. Beauregard's army amount to 70,000 men.

Dispatch to the New York Herald.

"When I left the field of battle, I saw the rebels flying in vast numbers.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Porter made an effort to procure the body of Lieut. Smith, of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy.

The best estimate we can make of the rebel force around Manassas is about fifty thousand.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the Union ranks.

A report has gained credence among Union officers, that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction of his forces with those of Gen. Beauregard.

We can distinctly see Beauregard's house, two miles distant.

Jeff. Davis is undoubtedly at Manassas Junction.

Col. Cowdin's Mass. 1st regiment were fired on by rebel pickets several times last night, as they slept in the road on their arms."

Five or six thousand of the enemy are seen retreating in the direction of Manassas Junction.

Generals Tyler, Richardson, Lyon, Porter and Maj. Horton have reconnoitered all day, and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

The Massachusetts 1st, under Col. Cowdin, Lieut. Col. Welles, Maj. Chandler, and Lieut. Col. Patterson, detailed from the Mo. 15th, are in the advance.

At one o'clock, Senator Wilson and Congressman Alley arrived on the ground and were received with great enthusiasm.

Our pickets and those of the enemy are within gunshot of each other. At this moment, the advance are proceeding, sustained by several batteries, to regain Bull's Run.

Dispatch from H. J. Raymond.

I send you this by the Centerville Express to give you the latest news of the Battle at Bull's Run. I left there at 1-2 past 5 p. m. The battle has been one of the severest ever fought on this continent.

Up to 2 o'clock our troops had driven the enemy through the distance of nearly two miles, and were in actual possession of this part of the field.

As the enemy fell back from one position, it was only upon another equally strong, and at every point fresh forces were poured in, almost without limit as to numbers. There can be no doubt that their force was at least double ours.

The conduct of all our troops is spoken

in terms of the highest admiration. The N. Y. 8th redeemed itself in the completest manner. The 69th fought with desperate valor.

The Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up. While drawn up to make an attack, they were assailed by a concealed battery, with strong support on their flank, and were forced to break.

It is stated that Col. Farnham and Lieut. Col. Cregier are killed. Col. Hunter was wounded in the throat. Col. Stoenm, of the 2d R. I., and Capt. Towers, of the 1st, are reported killed. Gen. Sprague had a horse shot under him. Major Ballan, of the 2d R. I., was severely wounded in the head and thigh by a cannon ball. In the 8th N. Y. regiment, Mr. Seaver and John Leyden are reported killed.

I shall return in the afternoon.

Signed, "H. J. R."

Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Fronting Bull's Run is the main battery of the enemy, flanked on each side by standing batteries, which protect the entire crossing of the creek. The right battery can be flanked, but the left cannot.

Our troops moved onward last night at 6 o'clock, numbering about 45,000 men.

Patterson's column is reported moving down the Winchester road with about 15,000 men, and is expected to join to-day. 11,000 troops left Alexandria this a. m., so that by night we shall have a superior force there, although this a. m. we stood 45,000 against 60,000.

SUNDAY, 2 p. m.

This a. m. a general engagement took place along the entire line. After a terrific fight, with great slaughter on both sides, each heavy battery of the enemy was taken. The fight progressed most fiercely, and the firing only ceased when the rebels were forced within their Manassas lines.

The principal fight took place 3 1/2 miles this side of Manassas.

This news is corroborated by dispatches now before President Lincoln, Gen. Scott and Gen. Mansfield.

Gen. Mansfield says the enemy's guns and equipments are in the hands of our forces.

Dispatch to the World.

Hon. Charles B. Hoard, member of the last Congress, is just in, having witnessed four hours of to-day's battle. He describes it as terrific, and reports an immense loss of life.

The enemy attempted, with a large force, to turn our right flank, which came near being successful, when our large siege gun, a 32-pounder, opened fire, causing tremendous damage, when our large siege gun, a 32-pounder, opened fire, causing tremendous damage, when our large siege gun, a 32-pounder, opened fire, causing tremendous damage.

Hoard was obliged to get out of the way, and left for here at 2 p. m., while the fight was progressing.

Dr. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune, reached here after 11 o'clock, leaving Bull's Run at 4 p. m. He says to-day's battle exceeds everything of the kind in the history of this country.

When Ray left, our troops were in possession of Bull's Run batteries and Manassas.

One of the New York correspondents is just in. He left the scene of battle in afternoon, when our column had been reinforced, and the Union forces were pressing on Manassas.

The members and Senators who came in, as well as the civilians, vary in their estimates of the number killed, from 300 to 3,000. The facts have not yet been ascertained.

Yesterday P. M. Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22, (via Philadelphia.)

Our troops, after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column.

Our loss is from 2,500 to 3,000.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

After the latest information was received from Centerville at half-past 7 o'clock last night a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a great degree, which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on one is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, and taking their masked batteries, gradually but surely, and were driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnson, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but up forces being in full retreat he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court House, the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run was strewn

with knapsacks, arms, etc., some of our troops deliberately throwing away their guns and appointments, the better to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in order.

McDowell was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 20,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Skanebeath and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statements of two Fire Zouaves, they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's, and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the 8th siege and 32-rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to move. They were two miles the other side of Centerville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centerville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon Frank H. Hamilton.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centerville was entirely in vain. If a stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented.

Gen. McDowell was thus killed in his well-arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States government were saved.

Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore, to be abandoned.

Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia, at 10:30 a. m., reports that the road from Centerville to the Potomac, is strewn with stragglers. The troops are reserving the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments in the line of the Potomac.

Col. Marston's New Hampshire regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded.

Col. Heintzelman was also wounded in the wrist.

In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed, also Capt. McCook, a brother of Col. McCook of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered, enquiring the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing.

Both telegraphic communication and steamboat to Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public.

The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

Secession Accounts of the Battle.

Richmond, Va., July 21, (via New Orleans 22.)

A fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, and became general about 7 o'clock, when the federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's battery of light artillery was taken.

It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides.

It is impossible to give details to-night.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The British schooner Pericot, from Nassau, reports off Cape Hatteras on the 19th, was chased by a pirate schooner which fired shots twice, when she bore to, but was allowed to proceed after ascertaining her nationality, etc. She was a pilot boat, about 60 feet long, painted deep lead color, copper bottom, no name, and had 30 men and a long gun amidships.

The Pericot also reports seeing a steamer off the Hole-in-the-Wall, which made for us, but afterwards shaped her course for the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Rebel Account of the Bull's Run Fight.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

A special dispatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas 21st, says that at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded in person.

The enemy was repulsed three times, in great confusion and loss.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's fifteen guns, and after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire.

Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Maj. Harrison and two privates were killed. Capt. Duane and Chittman, and three privates were killed. A federal officer of high standing was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his person.

The reported attack upon the battery at Hattaras by the United States steamer Wash-

ing is also stated that an attack was made on Oregon Inlet, and the rebels dispersed by shells.

The following is the account of the inauguration of the panic, which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went seemingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a position across Bull's Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had advanced incautiously immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared by numerous civilians, who were on the road, and for a time, it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat.

Many baggage wagons were emptied, and the horses galloped away.

Col. Ernst's 37th Pa. regiment with 2 guns, the Garibaldian Guards, and Colonel Blankley's 1st rifle regiment, followed at several miles distance by the DeKalb regiment.

When our courier left at 4 1/2 o'clock, it was in the midst of the excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its line broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The battery erected on the hill side, directly off the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax C. H., however, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centerville.

They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

Col. Hunter passed at the same time in a vehicle wounded.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road.

The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated along the road to Washington.

Last Evening's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebels, at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was out off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the battery turned and fired, killing all but eight of the assaulting party.

The 71st New York regiment lost about one-half of their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight:

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut regiments, 250 men; the 8th and 14th New York militia; the 1st and 2d Rhode Island regiments; the 2d New Hampshire, the 5th Massachusetts, the 1st Minnesota, the 1st Michigan, the 11th and 38th New York, the 2d, 4th and 5th Maine, and the 2d Vermont regiments.

Besides these, there were the several batteries.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCook, the Major, and Sergeant Colonel, of the Zouaves; Capt. Gordon, Company H., Massachusetts; Capt. Fry, Company H., 2d Rhode Island; Col. Stoenm, of 27th New York; Col. Wilcox, of 1st Michigan; Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, of New York 14th regiment.

WOUNDED.—Col. Tompkins, New York 2d militia; Col. Farnham, of Fire Zouaves; Col. Hunter, U. S. A.

Col. Corcoran, 69th N. Y., Col. Clark, of the 11th Mass., Capt. Pickett's artillery, and two N. Y. regiments have gone over to the Virginia side of the Potomac.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas Junction this a. m., and commenced an attack on the rebel forces.

He was within twenty-five miles of the battle-ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDowell.

It is also reported that 4000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax, from the other side of the river.

It was the remnant of the Fire Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry and repulsed them, leaving but six to return.

This gallant regiment now numbers but two hundred.

Col. Lawrence, of the 5th Mass., Captain Ellis, of the 71st, are wounded badly.

Col. Farnham and Major Lazier, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded. It is probable that the number of killed and wounded was magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably wandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at from 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented, in many quarters, that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of them publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck and it was only through the importunity of Col. McCook and other officers that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania 4th regiment was not in the action, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their time of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday, that Johnson had formed a connection with Beauregard on the right of the first station at Bull's Run.

Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas, and the cheers with which the confederates hailed their newly-arriving comrades.

They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers, and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but these facts were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

Gen. Schenck as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centerville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy that turned the scale of battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of if they had followed up their advantage last night.

Proceedings of the House.

Mr. Van Dresher asked leave to offer resolutions that the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust, which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow, and punishment of the rebels now in arms.

Mr. Stevens not believing such resolutions would do any good or strengthen our hands, he objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Clemen having propounded a question as to the bill for the increase of the regular army.

Mr. Blair responded by saying the Senate passed a bill adding new regiments, but the House amended it, substituting their own, providing for volunteers instead. The latter bill has gone to the Senate, where both now are.

In the House, a vote of thanks was tendered the Massachusetts 6th, and Pennsylvania volunteers, for the prompt manner in which they rallied to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether these so-called Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what number and tribe. The resolution was amended to include the negroes employed, and adopted.

A bill to refund to States the expenses incurred in arming the military, was passed.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. Simmons introduced an amendment to the bill to increase the revenue, &c. Referred to the committee on finance.

The bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy was taken up and amended so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Naval Academy, and passed.

The bill to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries was passed.

The joint resolution providing for a board of examiners, to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, New Jersey, was passed.

The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the government, was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. Breckinridge asked for the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said he was glad the yeas and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to all old traitor masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky is in favor of it let him vote for it.

Mr. Breckinridge said the remarks of the Senator were not called for. He intended to do his duty according to his ideas of the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come, when the government should put a stop to traitors employing bondsmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defended traitors from doing such things.

Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senator from Massachusetts was doing what he supposed his duty. The Senator from Kentucky did do the same thing, and when the Senator attempted to deter him from doing his duty, by intimating that public opinion here or elsewhere should blast him for doing what his conscience said was right, he would talk to the winds. He would use no unparliamentary language, but the Senator knows it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. Pearce thought it best to use all the liberality possible. The measure would be of no real value.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 6: Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing a national loan, and it was passed.

Mr. McDougal offered a resolution that it is the policy of the government to organize an army of 150,000, on the basis of the regular army. It was referred to the military committee.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was postponed till Wednesday, after an Executive session.

The bill to increase the military establishment which was returned from the House with amendments, was then taken up, and the Senate refused to concur with the amendments of the House.

The resolution to pay the widow of Senator Douglas was returned from the House with an amendment to pay \$1,030 mileage, on which the Senate refused to concur.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the employment of volunteers. Laid over.

A message was received from the President, and the Senate adjourned.

St. Louis, July 22.

Over \$7,000 worth of medicines belonging to Col. Kelley, of this city, designed for the South, were seized at Cape Graudeau.

on the last trip of the steamer Metropolis, of Col. Marsh, of the 30th Illinois regiment.

Ten wagons, laden with 83 men, women and children, arrived last night, from Texas county, Missouri, where people were driven from their homes by the rebels.

Accounts from Callaway county, represent the well-behaved manner of the federal troops as having an excellent effect on the secessionists.

## COMMERCIAL.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported for the Daily Reformer.

New York, July 22.

Flour receipts, 175,000 bbls.; market 50 cents better with fair demand. Sales: 8000 bbls at 85 3/4 95 state; 4 00 3/4 10 for extra state; 3 70 3/4 850 for extra western; 4 05 3/4 4 85 for common to medium extra western; 4 75 3/4 4 85 for shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio.

Canadian rather more steady. Sales 460 bbls at 87 3/4 85.

Rye quiet at 3 10 3/4 5 60, common to choice 3 10 3/4 5 60.

Wheat, receipts 21,500 bush. Market for sound Spring, firm and in fair request for export, while other kinds are dull and dro